

REMARKS

In the Office action mailed September 3, 2004, claims 1, 7-10, 13, and 17-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Gabler (U.S. Pat. No. 6,300,959), claims 2 and 5 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Gabler and Bodin et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,311,223), claims 3, 4, and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Gabler and Brothers (U.S. Pat. No. 6,438,125), claims 11 and 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Gabler and Isaac (U.S. Pat. No. 6,424,981), claims 14 and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Gabler and Edlund (U.S. Pat. No. 6,546,388), and claims 11 and 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Gabler and Isaac (U.S. Pat. No. 6,557,005). Applicant traverses these rejections, but nevertheless amends the claims as shown above and presents the following remarks.

Claims 1-18

Claim 1 recites the term "web page source data." This term is central to the present application, and appears in the title. As used in the Specification at page 7, lines 16-17, "Web page source data 32 typically is encoded using a markup language such as the HyperText Markup Language (HTML)." Fig. 17 illustrates exemplary web page source data in the HTML format. In addition, Fig. 14 illustrates the relationships between web resources 30, web page source data 32, image data 33, and other web data, such as movies and animations. The Figures and accompanying description in the Specification clearly show that web page source data refers to a type of data that is different from image or animation data. To expressly clarify the nature of the claimed web page source data, applicants have amended claim 1 to recite, "the original web page source data being in a

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markup language data format.”

In stark contrast, Gabler relates to processing animated GIF image files. Gabler recognizes the distinction between image files and HTML files, noting, “Given that images are separate files that tend to have relatively large file sizes, images are good candidates for acceleration.” (Col. 10, Line 27 et seq.) While Gabler does appear to disclose removing comment blocks, image blocks, and control blocks from an animated GIF file (See Fig. 3), nowhere does Gabler teach or suggest removing any data from an HTML file, let alone removing nonrenderable data from an HTML file.

Further, applicants have amended claim 1 to recite a “server-side acceleration device positioned on the computer network intermediate the remote client and the web server and intermediate the web server and the wide area network.” One example of such a server-side configuration is shown in Fig. 1, reproduced below.

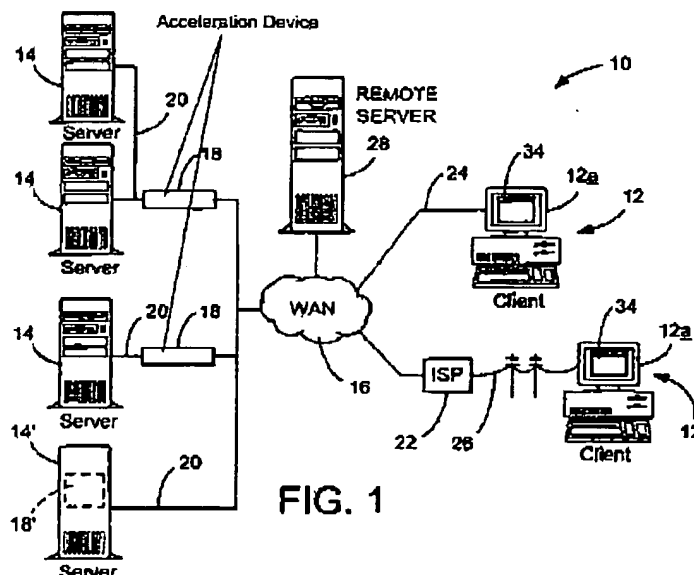


Fig. 1 of Subject Application

In contrast, Gabler, Bodin, and Brothers teach an opposite configuration, in which the proxy server 602/acceleration server 610, network access server 53, and web page shove server 25 are positioned on the client side, between a client device and the Internet. This difference in configuration is in addition to the differences in function between the claimed acceleration device and server 602/acceleration server 610, network access server 53, and web page shove server 25.

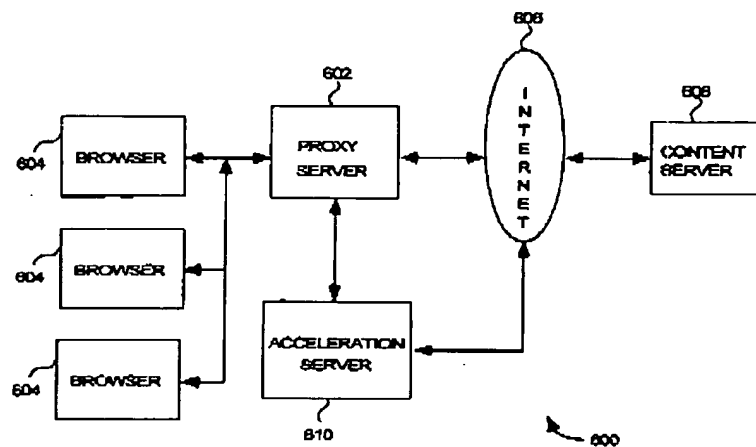


Fig. 6 of Gabler

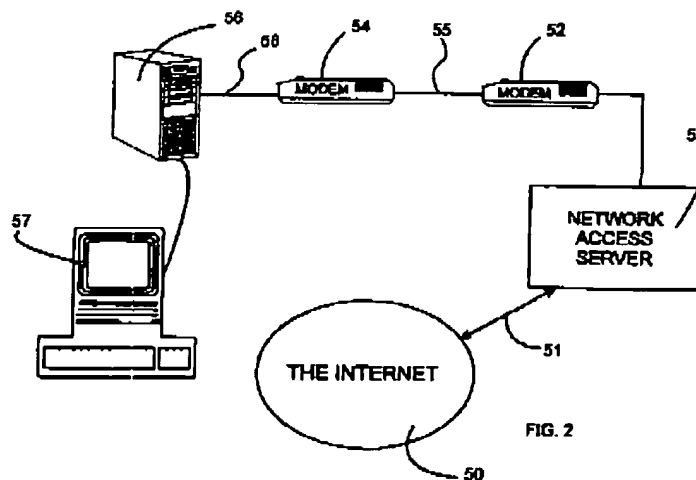


Fig. 2 of Bodin

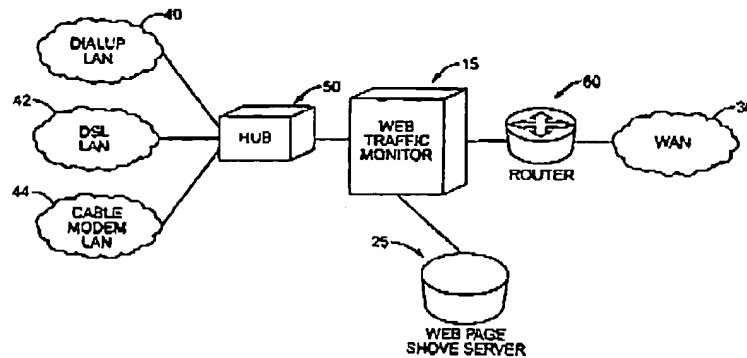


Fig. 2 of Brothers

Further, while the above references show an opposite configuration, Burget, Isaac, and Edlund fail to show any acceleration device at all.

This difference in configuration is significant in the commercial application of these inventions. The devices of Gabler, Bodin, and Brothers appear to be used at the client end, by Internet Service Providers and local area network administrators, i.e., over the “last mile” between the ISP and the user, or within a local area network. Applicant’s products, in contrast, are typically installed on the server side, to accelerate web traffic from the server before the traffic travels across the Internet to its destination.

None of the cited references, either alone or in combination with other references discloses a server-side acceleration device configured to filter a portion of non-renderable data from web page source data such as an HTML file, in combination with the remaining elements of claim 1. Therefore, applicants respectfully submit that claim 1, as well as dependent claims 2-18, are allowable.

Claims 19-32

Claim 19 has been amended consistent with the amendments to claim 1. For the

reasons discussed above, independent claim 19 and dependent claims 20-32 are believed allowable.

Claim 33-42

Claim 33 has been amended consistent with the amendments to claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, independent claim 33 and dependent claims 34-42 are believed allowable.

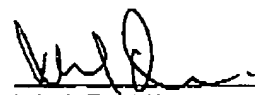
The above amendments and remarks are believed to address fully the Examiner's rejections, and place the application in condition for allowance. A prompt indication of the same respectfully is requested. The Examiner is encouraged to telephone the undersigned if any issues remain that may be resolved by a telephonic interview.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted the USPTO via facsimile number 703-872-9306 on March 3, 2005.


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